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MEDICAL.

Perspiration, Insensible and Sensible.

From Dr. Combe, on Health & Mental Education.

Besides performing the mechanical office of a shield to the parts beneath, the skin is admirably fitted, by the great supply of blood which it receives, for its use as a secreting and excreting organ. The whole animal system is in a state of constant decay and renovation; and while the stomach and alimentary canal take in new materials, the skin forms one of the principal outlets or channels by which the old, altered, or useless particles are eliminated from the body. Every one knows that the skin perspires, and that checked perspiration is a powerful cause of disease and of death; but few have any just notion of the real extent and influence of this exhalation, such as we shall attempt to exhibit it. When the body is overheated by exercise in warm weather, a copious sweat soon breaks out, which, by carrying off the superfluous heat, produces an agreeable feeling of coolness and refreshment. This is the higher and more obvious degree of the function of exhalation; but, in the ordinary state, the skin is constantly giving out a large quantity of waste materials by what is called *insensible* perspiration, a process which is of great importance to the preservation of health, and which is called insensible, because the exhalation, being in the form of vapor, and carried off by the surrounding air, is invisible to the eye; but its presence may often be made manifest even to sight by the near approach of a dry cool mirror, on the surface of which it will soon be condensed so as to become visible.

Many attempts have been made to estimate accurately the amount of exhalation carried off through the skin; but so many difficulties stand in the way of obtaining precise results, and the difference in different constitutions and even in the same person at different times is so great, that we must be satisfied with an approximation to the truth. Sanctorious, who carefully weighed himself, his food, and his excretions, in a balance, every day for thirty years, came to the conclusion that *five* out of every eight pounds of substance taken into the system passed out of it again by the skin, leaving only three to pass off by the bowels, the lungs, and the kidneys. The celebrated Lavoisier and M. Seguin afterward entered on the same field of inquiry, and with greater success, as they were the first to distinguish between the cutaneous and pulmonary exhalations. M. Seguin shut himself up in a bag of glazed taffetas, which was tied over his head and provided with a hole, the edges of which were glued to his lips with a mixture of turpentine and pitch, so that the pulmonary exhalation might be thrown outwards, and the cutaneous alone be retained in the bag.* He first weighed himself and the bag in a very nice balance, at the beginning of the experiment; then at the end of it, when he had become lighter in proportion to the quantity of exhalation thrown out by breathing; and, lastly, he weighed himself out of the bag, to ascertain how much weight he had lost in all; and by subtracting the loss occasioned by the lungs, the remainder of course exhibited the amount carried off by the skin. He attended minutely also to the collateral circumstances of diet, temperature, &c.; and allowance being made for these, the results at which he arrived were the following:

The *largest* quantity of insensible perspiration from the lungs and skin together amounted to thirty-two grains per minute; three ounces and a quarter per hour; or five pounds per day. Of this the cutaneous constituted two-thirds, or sixty ounces in twenty-four hours. The *smallest* quantity observed amounted to eleven grains per minute, or one pound eleven and a half ounces in twenty-four hours, of which the skin furnished about twenty ounces. The *medium* or average amount was eighteen grains a minute, of which eleven were from the skin, making in twenty-four hours about *thirty-three ounces*. When the extent of surface which the skin presents is considered, these results do not seem extravagant. But even admitting that there may be some unperceived source of fallacy in the experiments, and that the quantity is not so great as is here stated, still, after making every allowance, enough remains to demonstrate that exhalation is a very important function of the skin. And although the precise amount of perspiration may be disputed, still the greater number of observers agree that the cutaneous exhalation is more abundant than the united excretions of both bowels and kidneys:* and that, according as the weather becomes warmer or colder, the skin and kidneys alternate in the proportions of work which they severally perform; most passing off by the skin in warm weather, and by the kidneys in cold, and *vice versa*. The quantity exhaled increases after meals, during sleep, in dry warm weather, and by friction or whatever stimulates the skin; and diminishes when digestion is impaired, and in a moist atmosphere.

What we have considered relates only to the *insensible* perspiration. That which is caused by great heat or severe exercise is evolved in much greater quantity; and by accumulation at the surface it becomes visible, and forms sweat. In this way, a robust man may lose two or three pounds weight in the course of one hour's severe exertion; and if this be suddenly checked, the consequences in certain states of the system are often of the most serious description.—When the surface of the body is chilled by cold, the blood-vessels of the skin become contracted in their diameter, and hinder the free entrance of the red particles of the blood, which are therefore of necessity collected and retained in greater quantity in the internal organs, where the heat varies very little. The skin consequently becomes pale, and its papillæ contract, forming by their erection what is called the goose's skin. In this state it becomes less fit for its uses; the sense of touch can no longer nicely discriminate the qualities of bodies, and a cut or bruise may be received with comparatively little pain. From the oppression of two much blood, the internal organs on the other hand, work heavily: the mental faculties are weakened, sleepiness is induced, respiration is oppressed, the circulation languishes, and digestion ceases; and if the cold be very intense, the vital functions are at last extinguished without pain, and without a struggle. This is a picture of the extremes; but the same causes which in an aggravated form occasions death produce, when applied in a minor degree, effects equally certain, although not equally marked or speedy in their appearance.

It is probable that the composition of the perspiration varies both at different ages and on different parts of the skin, as is presumable from the peculiarity of odor which it exhales in some situations. The armpits, the groins, the forehead, the hands, and the feet perspire most readily, in consequence of their receiving a proportionally larger supply of blood. Every thing tends to show that perspiration is a direct product of a vital process, and not a mere exudation of watery particles through the pores of the skin.

Taking even the lowest estimate of Lavoisier, we find the skin endowed with the important charge of removing from the system about twenty ounces of waste matter every twenty-four hours; and when we consider that the quantity not only is great, but is sent forth in so divided a state as to be invisible to the eye, and that the whole of it is given out by the very minute ramifications of the blood-vessels of the skin, we perceive at once why these are so very numerous that a pin's point cannot touch any spot without piercing them; and we see an ample reason why checked perspiration should prove so detrimental to health,—because for every twenty-four hours during which such a state continues we must either have twenty ounces of useless matter accumulating in the body, or have some of the other organs of excretion grievously overtasked, which obviously cannot happen without disturbing their regularity and wellbeing. People know the fact and wonder that it should be so, that cold applied to the skin, or continued exposure in a cold day, often produces a bowel complaint, a severe cold in the chest, or inflammation of some internal organ; but were they taught, as they ought to be, the structure and uses of their own bodies, they would rather wonder that it did not always produce one of these effects.

* The kidneys secrete the urine

PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Instead of any selections under this head in the present number of our paper, we merely recommend a little volume entitled "Babington on Education," which every parent ought to read, and which none can read without profit. For the American editions (several having been published) the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, himself a distinguished teacher, has written a preliminary essay, in which he gives the following account of the author.

This volume, containing *A Practical View of Christian Education in its early stages, by Thomas Babington, Esq.*, is one of the best treatises on this subject, in our language. Its author was, not long since, if he is not still, a member of the British Parliament, and also extensively engaged in commercial transactions in the city of London. His sentiments, therefore, repugnant as they doubtless will be to the feelings of those who entertain vague and low views of Christian faith and practice, are not to be attributed to the narrowness of his sphere of observation or of duty; to his want of expansion of mind or refinement of feeling; to his secluded habits and ignorance of the world; or to a contracted and illiberal estimate of the doctrines and requisitions of the gospel. Nor is he a mere theorist, descanting on what *might be best*, and leaving plain, practical parents to smile at the uselessness of his speculations. He has himself brought up a very numerous family of children, to whose education he has devoted his time and attention, with an assiduity and frequency that very few men, engaged in public life, and the transactions of an extensive business, have been able to bestow upon such an object. What he says, therefore, is to be received as coming from one whose own education, of the most liberal and accomplished kind; whose situation in society, affording him the best opportunities of an enlarged acquaintance with human nature and the every day duties of life; and whose personal experience in reducing his principles to practice, or rather of *deducing his principles from his practice*; all conspire to give great weight to his opinions and advice, among all parents who regard, as they ought, not merely the temporal, but the eternal, welfare of their offspring.

In the peculiarity of his religious sentiments, Mr. Babington, who is of the English, Protestant Episcopal Church, agrees, in the main, with those expressed in the Christian Observer, or with what may be familiar to more of his readers in this country, the views of Mrs. Hannah More.

The *Biblical Repertory*, a highly respectable quarterly periodical, published at Princeton, N. J., in a commendatory review of the work, after quoting the above says, "—and we quote a paragraph of some length, not only because it well expresses what we should otherwise wish to say ourselves, but because Mr. Gallaudet is so favorably known to the public on the subject of education, that his recommendation can hardly fail of effect."

The Reviewer concludes as follows:

"We are desirous, not only to recommend this little volume to every parent and teacher, in all the confidence of our conviction, that it is well worthy of a purchase and a perusal—yes, of oft repeated perusal—but also to suggest to every clerical reader, whether, if his judgment coincide with ours, he might not extensively serve the cause of Christian education, and consequently of the world's conversion, by recommending it from the pulpit, as well as in private, to the people of his charge."

The work costs but from 25 to 50 cents, according to the binding.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Cultivator.

Description and Culture of the Italian Lolch, or Rye Grass.

(Translated from the German.)

The Italian Lolch (Lolium perenne italicam aristatum) yields the most abundant fodder of any kind of grass that is known. Its extraordinary yield has, for several years past, extended the culture of it, in one part of Germany and Switzerland, very rapidly, and also in France some agriculturists have made experiments with it which were completely successful.

If sown in October, its growth being very rapid, before winter sets in, it makes a thick sward equal to that on old grass land, and the first crop of hay is double to that of a common meadow. The Italian Lolch is entirely different from the English Ray grass, which latter serves only as a means of making a sward on the land for pasturage, does not grow over 2 1-2 feet in height and gives but two ordinary crops in one season, while the former commonly grows to a height of 4 feet, on a soil more moist than dry, and gives always four abundant crops in one season, and frequently more.

The haulm is covered with leaves of a light green color. The most proper time to sow it, is in the fall. After a crop of grain is taken off from the land, turn the stubble over, harrow it, and sow the seed. And frequently it grows large enough to cut before cold weather, but it is advisable not to cut it, because it will take better root if left. Such a meadow, shows itself before winter, thick and well overgrown, like an old one, and the first year's crop was, by haying time a full one. Sowing it in the spring, or month of April, requires moist weather and more seed. The plant is lasting. And at the end of the seventh or eighth year, these meadows are as vigorous as they were in the first year. If, however, light places are to be seen, they may be renovated by letting the seed get ripe, and shell out, on such places, or they may be sown with new seed. A soil more moist than dry is genearlly best adapted for this plant, but it has been tried on high lands and on the Alps, where it likewise perfectly throve.

After grain or potatoes (or other hoed crop,) a shallow tillage is sufficient. After clover or lucerne a deeper tillage is necessary, but on old meadow it is advantageous to cultivate first a crop of potatoes or grain, and after these being harvested in the fall, sow the Lolch. These meadows are treated like other meadows; every three years they receive a manuring—top dressing—and the first one is incorporated with the soil at the time of sowing the seed. The ground ought to be well harrowed. The seed is sown broad cast—about 40 lbs. to the acre. If sown in the spring, 8 to 10 lbs. more are necessary, and one chooses as much as possible, a wet time to sow it. After the seed is sown, harrowing may be dispensed with, but the ground ought to be rolled with a heavy roller. This operation has the double advantage to press the seed into the ground, and smooth the land for mowing.

H. E. GROVE.

Hoosick, Rens. Co. N. Y.,
Jan. 31, 1835.

This grass has been tried in New York, but the climate is too cold. The root dies in winter, It would probably succeed in either of the Carolinas.—Ed. Gaz.

How to preserve pigs in good health and in good appetite during the period of their fattening.

Mix with their food a few gall nuts, bruized with charcoal. We are unable to account how this operates so beneficially on the economy of the health of these animals, but we are wishful to make it public, as we have experienced the result to be decidedly good.

British Farmer's Magazine.

It is known to every farmer, that hogs, when fattening in a close pen, are liable to lose their appetite, become sick and die. There are several preventives for this evil—as occasionaliy mixing a little sulphur with their food, giving them charcoal, rotten wood, or permitting them to root in a small yard appended to the pen. Some of these precautions are necessary.—*Cultivator.*

To Correct Mustiness in Grain.

Corn which is housed without being thoroughly dried, or which is stored in a damp place, acquires a musty smell and taste, which render it unfit for the customary uses; but as this alteration affects only their outer covering, and not the substance of the kernel, it may be easily removed by throwing upon the grain double its weight of boiling water, carefully stiring the mass till the water becomes cold. The spoiled kernals, which swim upon the top, must then be removed, poured off and the grain spread to dry. M. Peschier preferred employing for this purpose boiling water rendered slightly alkaline,* and afterwards washing the grain in pure water.

When corn has been heated, or injured in a perceptible manner, the vegeto-animal portion is almost always changed; in this the farina is not susceptiple of a good fermentation, and the bread made from it is unwholesome: such grain is fit only for the manufacture of starch.—*Chaptal.*

* Which may be done by adding a small quantity of lye.—Gaz.

THE OSIER WILLOW.

The Osier [or weeping] Willow is worthy a place, on every farm, because it takes up but little ground, requires very little care, and furnishes the best materials for baskets, which are indispensable to the farmer. This, like all the willows, is readily propagated by cuttings. Where it has taken good root, its shoots, in good ground, grow from four to eight feet in a season. These shoots should be taken off every winter, unless very large willows are wanted, and the number is thereby increased. The art of fabricating baskets from them is easly acquired, and may be practised in evenings and stormy days in the winter without cost. For ordinary baskets the osier is used with the bark on; but for neat house baskets they are peeled. The best way to divest them of the bark is to cut, short and tie the osiers in small bundles, say early in March, and place the bundles in a pool of stagnant water; and at the season the leaf buds are bursting, the bark will readily strip off. The osiers may then be laid up, to be used when leisure will permit. A well made osier basket is worth three or four made of splits. We have them which have been in wear for years, and are yet good. To give them firmness and durability, a good rim and ribs of oak, hickory or other substantial wood, are necessary.—*Silk Cul.*

PEACH TREES.

A correspondent of the Farmer and Gardner says, that having cleared his peach trees from the worms, he took some fine screenings of anthracite coal, and having cleared away the dirt from about the stock, put about a quart or two of the screenings to each; and that, the trees thus served, were, a year afterwards, wholly free from worms. In corroboration of the efficiency of this remedy, we add, we have applied the ashes, blended as they always are with fine coal, in like mnaner, and with like apparent success.—*Cultivator.*

We last week made an extract from Franklin's Works, which we now continue. But we precede it by the following history by Dr. Franklin himself.

"In 1732, I first published my Almanac under the name of *Richard Saunders*; it was continued by me about twenty-five years, and commonly called *Poor Richard's Almanac*. I endeavored to make it both entertaining and useful, and it accordingly came to be in such demand that I reaped considerable profit from it; vending annually near ten thousand. And observing that it was generally read, (scarce any neighborhood in the province being without it,) I considered it as a proper vehicle for conveying instruction among the common people, who bought scarcely any other books. I therefore filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the Calendar, with proverbial sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality, as the means of procuring wealth, and thereby securing virtue; it being more difficult for a man in want to act always honestly, as (to use here one of those proverbs) "*it is hard for an empty sack to stand upright.*" These proverbs which contained the wisdom of many ages and nations, I assembled and formed into a connected discourse prefixed to the Almanac of 1757, as the harangue of a wise old man to the people attending an auction: the bringing all these scattered counsels thus into a focus, enabled them to make greater impression. The piece being universally approved, was copied in all the newspapers of the American Continent, reprinted in Britain on a large sheet of paper to be stuck up in houses; two translations were made of it in France, and great numbers bought by the clergy and gentry to distribute gratis among their poor parishioners and tenants. In Pennsylvania, as it discouraged the useless expense of foreign superfluities, some thought it had its share of influence in producing that growing plenty of money which was observable for several years after its publication.

The wise old man's address at an auction continued.

'Methinks I hear some of you say, "must a man afford himself no leisure?" I will tell thee, my friend, what poor Richard says; "employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour." Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; for "a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things. Many, without labor, would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock;" whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures, and they will follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift; and now I have a sheep and a cow, every one bids me good-morrow."

'H. But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, as poor Richard says,

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve as well as those settled be."

And again, "three removes is as bad as a fire;" and again "keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;" and again, "if you would have your business done, go, if not, send." And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

And again, "the eye of a master will do more work than both his hands;" and again "want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge; and again, "not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open." Trusting too much to other's care is the ruin of many; for, "if you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself. A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost, and for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost," being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail.

EXTRACT from an Address by Nicholas Biddle, LL. D., delivered before the American Association of Nassau Hall, Sept. 30, 1835.

In our country too many young men rush into the arena of public life without adequate preparation. They go abroad because their home is cheerless. They fill their minds with the vulgar excitement of what they call politics, for the want of more genial stimulation within. Unable to sustain the rivalry of more disciplined intellects, they soon retire in disgust and mortification, or, what is far worse, persevere after distinctions which they can now only obtain by artifice. They accordingly take refuge in leagues and factions—they rejoice in stratagems—they glory in combinations—weapons all these, by which mediocrity revenges itself on the uncalculating manliness of genius, and mines its way to power.—Their knowledge of themselves inspires a low estimate of others. They distrust the judgment and the intelligence of the community, on whose passions alone they rely for advancement; and their only study is to watch the shifting currents of popular prejudice, and be ready, at a moment's warning, to follow them. For this purpose, their theory is, to have no principles, and to give no opinions, never to do any thing so marked as to be inconsistent with doing the direct reverse, and never to say any thing not capable of contradictory explanations. They are thus disencumbered for the race, and, as the ancient mathematician could have moved the world if he had had a place to stand on, they are sure of success if they had only room to turn. Accordingly, they worship cunning, which is only the counterfeit of wisdom, and deem themselves sagacious only because they are selfish. They believe that all generous sentiments of love of country, for which they feel no sympathy in their own breasts, are hollow pretences in others; that public life is a game in which success depends on dexterity; and that all government is a mere struggle for place. They thus disarm ambition of its only fascination, the desire of authority, in order to benefit the country, since they do not seek places to obtain power, but power to obtain places. Such persons may rise to great official stations, for high offices are like the tops of the pyramids, which reptiles can reach as well as eagles. But though they may gain places, they never can gain honors—they may be politicians—they never can be statesmen.

The Smithsonian Legacy.

IN U. S. SENATE, Jan. 5, 1836.

Mr. Leigh made the following Report,

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President of the 17th December last, transmitting to Congress a Report of the Secretary of State, accompanying copies of certain papers relating to a bequest to the United States by Mr. James Smithson, of London, for the purpose of founding, at Washington, an establishment under the name of "The Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," respectfully report:

That it appears that Mr. James Smithson, late of London, deceased, by his last will and testament, bequeathed the whole of his property to his bankers, Messrs. Drummonds, of Charing Cross, London, in trust, to be disposed of in manner therein provided and directed; and desired his said executors to put his property under the management of the Court of Chancery; and then, (after bequeathing an annuity of £100 sterling to John Fitall for life,) he bequeathed and provided as follows: "To Henry James Hungerford, my nephew, I give and bequeath, for his life, the whole of the income arising from my property, of every nature and kind whatever, after payment of the above annuity, and, after the death of John Fitall, that annuity likewise; the payments to be made to him at the time interest or dividends become due on the stocks or other property from which the income arises.—Should the said Henry James Hungerford have a child or children, legitimate or illegitimate, I leave to such child or children, his or their heirs, executors, and assigns, the whole of my property of every kind, absolutely and forever, to be divided between them, if more than one, in the manner their father shall judge proper; and in case of his omitting to decide this, as the Lord Chancellor shall judge proper. Should my said nephew, Henry James Hungerford, marry, I empower him to make a jointure. *In case of the death of my said nephew without leaving a child or children, or of the death of the child or children he may have had, under the age of twenty one years, or intestate, I then bequeath the whole of my property* (subject to the annuity of £100 to John Fitall, and for the security and payment of which I mean stock, to remain in this country) *to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.*"

It further appears, from a letter of Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate, solicitors, to Mr. Vail, charge d'affaires of the United States at London, dated the 21st July last, communicated by Mr. Vail to the Secretary of State, that, pursuant to the instructions contained in Mr. Smithson's will, an amicable suit was, on the death of that testator, brought in the court of chancery of England, by the legatee, Mr. Hungerford, against the Messrs. Drummonds, the executors, in which suit the assets were realized; that these were very considerable; that there is now standing in the name of the accountant general of the court of chancery, on the trusts of the will, stock amounting in value to £100,000; that Mr. Hungerford, during his life, had received the income arising from this property; but that news had reached England that Mr. Hungerford had died abroad, leaving no child surviving him; so that the event has happened on which the executory bequest of this large property was made by the testator, Mr. Smithson, to the United States, to found, at Washington, under the name of "The Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate also inform Mr. Vail that it has now become necessary that measures should be taken for the purpose of getting the decision of the court of chancery as to the farther disposition of the property; that it is not clearly defined in Mr. Smithson's will to whom, on behalf of the United States, the property should be paid or transferred; and indeed there is so much doubt, that they apprehend the attorney general on behalf of the crown of England must be joined in the proceedings which it may be requisite the United States should institute; that they act, in this matter, for Messrs. Drummonds, the bankers, who are mere stake-holders, and are ready to do all in their power to facilitate getting the decision of the court of chancery, and carrying the testator's intentions into effect; and that they will be happy to communicate with such professional advisers as the Government of the United States should think fit to appoint to act for them in England. And, having thus stated the nature of the business, they add, that they abstain from making any suggestion as to the party in whose name proceedings should be adopted, considering that the point should be determined by counsel in England, after the opinion of the proper law officers in the United States shall have been taken on the subject.

In a letter of Mr. Vail to the Secretary of State, of the 28th July last, communicating a copy of Mr. Smithson's will, and the letter of Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate to him, he says that that letter, and the inquiries he has made, leave no doubt of the will of Mr. Smithson having been established, and its dispositions recognized by the court of chancery of England; that, according to the view taken of the case by the solicitors, the United States, in the event of their accepting the legacy, and the trust coupled with it, should come forward, by their representative, and make themselves parties to an amicable suit before the Lord Chancellor of England, for the purpose of legally establishing the fact of the demise of Mr. Hungerford, the legatee for life, without children and intestate, proving their claim to the benefit of the will, and obtaining a decree in chancery awarding to them the proceeds of the estate; that Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate are willing to undertake the management of the suit, on the part of the United States; and that, from what he has learnt of their standing, they may safely be confided in. And Mr. Vail suggests, upon the advice of those gentlemen, a method of proceeding to assert the claim of the United States to the legacy, without further delay, in case it should be thought unnecessary to await the action of Congress to authorize the institution of the requisite legal proceedings.

The Secretary of State submitted the letter of Mr. Vail, and the papers therewith communicated, to the President, who determined to lay the subject before Congress at its next session; and of this determination the Secretary of State apprized Mr. Vail, in a letter of the 26th September last.

The President, in his message of the 17th December, transmits to Congress all the correspondence and information relating to the subject, as the same had been reported to him by the Secretary of State; and adds, that "the Executive having no authority to take any steps for accepting the trust, and obtaining the funds, the papers are communicated with a view to such measures as Congress shall deem necessary."

The committee concur in the opinion of the President, that it belongs to the Legislature to devise and prescribe the measures, if any, proper to be adopted on this occasion, and to provide for such expenses as may be incurred in the prosecution of them.

Judging from the letters of Mr. Vail to the Secretary of State, and of Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore, and Fladgate to Mr. Vail, as well as from the information which the committee themselves have been able to gather as to the course of adjudication of the court of chancery of England in such